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# The Hongkong Telegraph

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1947.

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## H. K. Shipbuilding Prospects Not Very Bright

### BUT REPAIR WORK EXCEEDS PRE-WAR ACTIVITY

Hongkong shows little likelihood of regaining its position as a shipbuilding centre within the next few years.

The Colony's dockyards are back to normal in volume of ship repair work being handled, and they are nearing normal in employment. But plans for ship building are proceeding at a snail's pace, largely, the Telegraph learned, because of the high cost of labour.

Remarkable progress has been made in the less than two years since the two private companies regained control of their property, which had been heavily damaged and neglected during the Japanese occupation. Today ships of many nations are undergoing repairs and rehabilitation at the Kowloon and Taikeo dockyards, where thousands of workers are employed. The din of hammers, the clang of steel and brass, the whirr of machines, the shouts of workmen are incessant. Cranes move back and forth, lifting the heavy parts which go into ships and into their repair. Trucks dart about, delivering everything from saloon chairs to engines. Proud conquerors of the sea lie helpless on slipways and in dry docks while hundreds of workmen swarm over them from stem to stern and must to bottom.

Work usually goes on night and day. The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., and the Taikeo Dockyard Engineering Co., Ltd., are making every effort to comply with pleas of shipowners to "get the job done so we can send her back to sea." While ship repairs are being accomplished on as large a scale as before the war, the picture is far from bright in the ship construction field.

#### HIGH LABOUR COSTS

One new vessel is being built at the Hongkong-Whampoa shipyard, better known as the Kowloon docks. It is a water boat for the Union Water Boat Co., a small craft compared to the 10,000 tonners the company constructed pre-war. No other building is contemplated at the present time. "We are handling as much repair work as at our busiest period before the war," an official stated, "but ship building is in a state of suspense."

"We have already received inquiries concerning the construction of new merchant ships," he continued. "It is the hope of the company that in time it will be able to compete, as it did in pre-war days, with shipbuilding concerns anywhere in the world."

But shipping men are cautious in discussing the future of shipbuilding in the Colony. The situation is "too uncertain," they say.

It is learned from other sources that high labour costs may seriously handicap local concerns in competing with shipbuilders in other parts of the world.

Rehabilitation of the docks has been handicapped by a dearth of skilled craftsmen, the difficulty of obtaining machines and raw materials from overseas, and increased costs.

Many trained workers employed by the companies were killed or died during hostilities, and others have not returned to the Colony. During that four-year period, too, no apprentices were being trained, and it takes five years to turn an untrained Chinese into a skilled workman.

The docks are overcoming the worker shortage by accelerating their apprenticeship programmes in all fields required for ship work.

#### WELDING SHOPS

In replacing equipment and building new processes, the docks are making substantial additions and improvements "to bring our plant into line with the best modern practices elsewhere."

Welding shops are being enlarged since processes developed and improved during World War II proved the advantages of welding in many phases of ship repair and construction. New precision machines are of the latest design and efficiency.

So great is the demand for ship rehabilitation that the four dry docks operated by the Hongkong-Whampoa company are in constant use, and often vessels are waiting for a berth. Many ships have been under repair at one time in the last period since the occupation.

The company's three main docks are at Hung Hom and there is a fourth, the Cosmopolitan, all on the Kowloon side. Two smaller docks at Aberdeen are not in use but are maintained on a "ready" basis. Approximately 4,000 workers, all men, were on the company's payroll last week. This is about 25 percent fewer than were employed at the pre-war peak.

Ships refitted at Kowloon docks through the years range from tiny craft to the 20,000-ton Empress of Japan, now the Empress of Scotland. The yards converted the Empress for troopship in 1941, and its first job as a troopship was the transfer of Hongkong wives and children to Australia.

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A recent portrait of Princess Elizabeth, heir presumptive to the throne, whose engagement to Lieut. Philip Mountbatten was officially announced by the King last night.

### COAL OUTPUT DECREASES

#### Blunt Warning To Apathetic Miners

Rotherham, Scotland, July 9. Britain's 700,000 miners were told bluntly today that the output in recent weeks had fallen below the target figures, that the National Coal Board, formed to run the recently nationalised mines was in some cases meeting "apathy" and "resistance," and that unofficial strikers whose actions jeopardised Britain's industrial recovery would be prosecuted.

Presenting a balance sheet of the miners' efforts since they were granted a five day working week last May, Lord Hyndley, Chairman of the National Coal Board, told the National Union of Mineworkers Conference, "We, as a Board, would be failing in our duty to the country if we did not use every means at our disposal to safeguard the nation's supplies of coal at this critical time."

"In many parts of the coal-fields we are meeting with apathy and, in some instances, resistance to our attempts to get tasks reassessed, the resulting delay is intolerable."

The attendance at work which reacted favourably when the five day week was introduced, had deteriorated.

The Board expected that the rising productivity would largely cover the costs of the benefits already given, and that must be true of any future measure to improve the miners' living standards.

"At this moment we cannot afford them," Lord Hyndley said. "Our finances do not come from a bottomless pit. They depend on how much coal we produce and at what cost."

—Reuter.

### England Wins Third Test By Seven Wickets

Old Trafford, Manchester, July 9. England defeated South Africa by seven wickets in the third Test match and gained a lead of two wins to zero, with one match drawn, in the present series.

England, needing 129 for victory in two and a half hours, scored 130 for three wickets and won with 55 minutes to spare.

England's opening pair, Len Hutton and Cyril Washbrook, attacked immediately on a problematical wicket to get as many runs as possible before the effects of the roller had worn off. Washbrook was particularly aggressive and took a series of boundaries off the fast bowlers Tuckett and Edrich. Fifty was reached in 35 minutes. Washbrook then having hit 33, including six fours.

Introduction by Alan Melville of the spin bowlers Mann and Brown subdued the batsmen and the score remained at fifty for 15 minutes, much to the annoyance of some spectators, who cheered ironically when the batsmen ran for a bye.

Washbrook was caught at the wicket when the partnership realised 63 in 55 minutes and, after the 100 had been raised in 90 minutes, Hutton went to an excellent low slip catch at 80.

Compton was out in a peculiar fashion at 103, hitting a ball from Mann outside his off-stump and dragging it into his wicket.

Barnett, hitting freely, stayed with Edrich to secure the necessary runs. The final scorecard read: South Africa: 339 and 277. England: First innings 478.

Second Innings: Hutton, c Dawson, b Mann 24. Washbrook, c Lindsay, b Dawson 40. Edrich, not out 25. Compton, b Mann 19. Barnett, not out 19. Extras 10. Total 130. Fall of wickets: 1/33, 2/80, 3/100. Bowling: Tuckett 5 0 28 0. Edrich 4 0 15 0. Mann 12 0 19 2. Dawson 8 0 11 1. Brown 4 0 11 0. —Reuter.

## Princess Elizabeth Betrothed: King Gives His Consent

London, July 9. King George tonight announced his consent to the betrothal of Princess Elizabeth, 21-year-old heir presumptive to the throne, and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, the former Prince Philip of Greece.

The Court circular issued from Buckingham Palace tonight stated: "It is with the greatest pleasure that the King and Queen announce the betrothal of their dearly beloved daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, Royal Navy, son of the late Prince Andrew of Greece and Princess Andrew (Princess Alice of Battenberg) to which union the King has gladly given his consent."

The marriage date has not been fixed but it was indicated authoritatively tonight that it will take place some time before next spring.

All consents of Princess Elizabeth are controlled by the Royal Marriage Act of 1772. It is under this act that King George has now given his consent to the betrothal and later, at a date yet to be decided, he will give his consent to the wedding.

This will be done at a special meeting of the Privy Council, at which the King will approve the Order-in-Council, setting forth the sovereign's consent for the wedding of the heiress to the British throne. This Council will be attended by Empire representatives, members of the Parliamentary Opposition and the leaders of the Church.

The Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia were told by the King of his intention at the same time as he told Mr Clement Attlee, the British Prime Minister. Congratulations and approval have been expressed from all parts of the Commonwealth.

NO PALACE PARTY  
There was no party at Buckingham Palace tonight to mark the engagement. The Royal pair may make their first semi-public appearance together at a Palace garden party tomorrow afternoon.

Exactly when Lieutenant Mountbatten proposed to Princess Elizabeth is not known in Court circles.

It is believed that an understanding was reached between the couple last autumn when Prince Philip was last in London. The King's Scottish castle, Balmoral, was the scene of which no official engagement could take place, was not given until after the Royal family's return from their tour of South Africa.

One suggestion being canvassed tonight was that part at least of the Royal honeymoon might be spent on the French Riviera.

In traditions and precedents were, however, on the side of a honeymoon in Britain. If Princess Elizabeth were to go abroad, she would break the tradition, and incidentally raise a currency problem because Royalty are equally subject to the law of England, which rules that no holiday traveller may take more than £75 as spending money.

TO STAY IN NAVY  
Lieutenant Mountbatten, who is in London on leave, intends to rejoin the Royal Navy. There is no idea yet where the young couple will live. No house has been got ready for them but it is fairly certain that they will live in London.

THE RING  
Princess Elizabeth's engagement ring is of diamonds and platinum, one large diamond and two smaller stones at the side set as baguettes.

The procedure when the Royal engagement is between Princess Elizabeth and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten was announced would be that:

1. The King would formally announce the pleasure of Their Majesties at the engagement.

2. The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, would then in a statement to the House of Commons acquaint the Members of Parliament with the betrothal. There would be a similar statement in the House of Lords.

3. Resolutions would then be tabled in both the House of Commons and the House of Lords, approving the engagement and expressing the warmest congratulations to the couple. No act of Parliament is necessary in obtaining the assent of both Houses to the marriage.

4. Parliament must then decide what financial provision should be made for the Princess and her husband. This may require a special bill.

While a minor, the Princess received £20,000 a year from the consolidated fund. When she came of age this was, according to tradition, raised, and on her marriage some £40,000 a year will be voted to her. It remains for Parliament to settle the precise grant.

5. A dukedom—the highest rank in the order of nobility—is expected to be conferred on Lieutenant Mountbatten.

Under the Civil List Act of 1937, Princess Elizabeth's income was fixed at £20,000 a year until she reached her majority. After that it rose to £24,000 and this was supplemented by certain revenues from the Crown.

(Continued on Page 4)

### Who Did It, And Why?

Endeavouring to obtain an official statement as to who deprived the Japanese war criminals, Tokunaga and Saito, and why, the Telegraph was yesterday told:

"It is not customary for the confirming authority to give any reason for his decision."

### Secret At- Bomb Files Stolen

Washington, July 9. A member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy said today that highly secret data on the atomic bomb had been stolen from the government files but a part of the data has been recovered.

The member, who asked that his name be withheld, said he had been "pledged to secrecy" on the matter and declined to go into details. The member, however, said the secret material had not been taken from the files at Oakridge, Tennessee, as reported by the New York Sun. He said the information had been taken from "another plant" but refused to specify which plant.

At the White House, the Press Secretary, Charles Ross, said that no theft of atomic bomb secrets had been reported to the White House. Ross said he thought it would be "very strange" if such a theft had occurred and had not been reported to President Truman.

#### FBI CHECKING

The first calls to the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) and the Atomic Energy Commission evoked the response, "We are checking." Chairman David Lilienthal of the Atomic Commission was in conference when the story broke and could not be immediately reached. His secretary said she would send a memorandum to him in the meeting. A New York Sun dispatch said that "unknown agents working from within the atomic energy plant" in Oakridge had stolen several files of secret data on the bomb.

A member of the Congressional Atomic Committee said the Atomic Energy Commission which took over atomic energy control from the War Department this July 1, was in conference when the story broke and could not be immediately reached. He said, "I have felt all along that the Commission should adopt the Navy's security system. I don't know about the Army system but I know the Navy's is good." The Congressional Committee had a meeting scheduled for Thursday (tomorrow) at which the matter undoubtedly would be discussed. The committee also is scheduled to meet with the intelligence authorities on Friday—United Press.

#### EDITORIAL

### Temporary New Incomes

IT is, perhaps, as well that the proposed new allowances for Government servants are temporary. If they had been permanent, as final "maximum" incomes they must have produced a storm of protest. Their effect is to raise H.C.I. allowances to a top level of 75 per cent of present basic salaries, with a sliding scale down to 25 per cent applicable to the higher incomes. The proposal sounds quite attractive until it is appreciated that a 75 per cent allowance represents roughly one-third of the increased cost of living. So that, assuming a married man qualifies for the \$6,720 per annum salary (and very few do so outside those on sterling wages) he will receive \$19,720, which will allow him to pay his bills and keep himself out of debt. But for thousands of white-collar workers the new allowances are but a gesture. On the average these men and women are being paid \$150 a month and they will now receive about \$430. This suggests allowance until it is realised that \$430 will do little else but enable a man and his wife (and perhaps

a family) to live in not very congenial surroundings, feed themselves, clothe themselves (as well as possibly travel to and from work) and take in an occasional picture show. Rather a humdrum life, but the best one can do today on 400-odd dollars a month income. This salary makes no provision for doctor's and dentist's bills, and more important it leaves nothing for the future. In short, the revised allowances will supply the bare necessities of life. But is this sufficient? Can a public servant who is held down to that level of income expect to remain honest? Can he even be expected to do a decent full day's work? Where is the incentive? As allowances to tide over an interim period until the Salaries Commission can recommend a permanent scale of salaries, the published figures will serve a purpose. But it is unthinkable that these should be regarded as the "ideal" incomes for the upper, middle, middle, and lower middle classes of Government servants. They are so much out of proportion to the higher brackets as to make them ludicrous.



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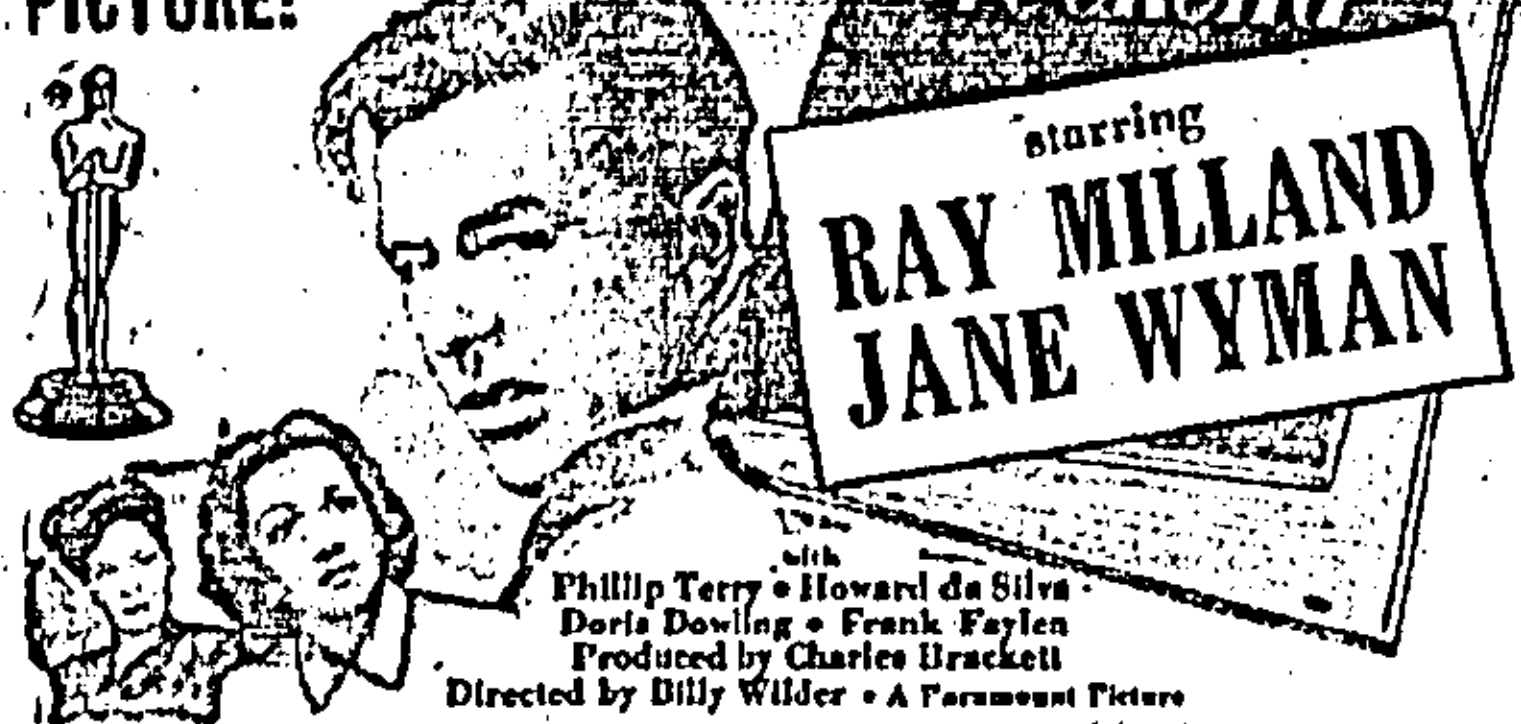
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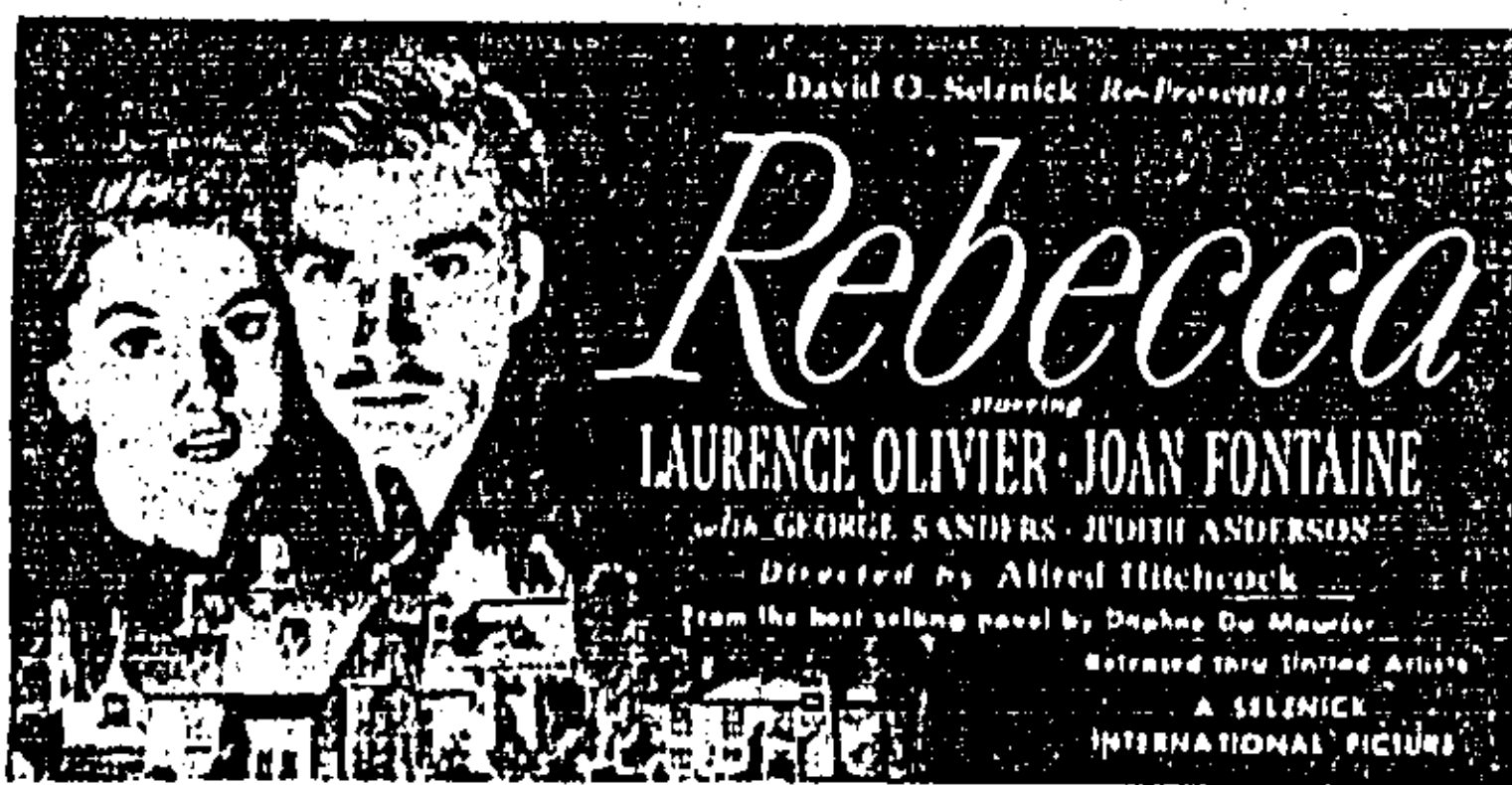
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reports on a group of Germans sent to Britain to learn in theory a new way of life. He is now on his way to Germany to report on the other side of the picture...

THE last time 31-year-old Lieut.-Colonel Otto Bertram of the Luftwaffe saw London he was spiralling down slowly towards Dartford with his engine shot up and a Spitfire on his tail.

Recently, I drove up a long private road to a big oblong Georgian house at Wilton Park, near Beaconsfield, and Bertram was sitting under a tree eating a plate of porridge sprinkled with salt and reading his notes on a lecture on the British Press. The ex-colonel is in Britain for six weeks at the expense of the British Government. He came over from Hamburg—one of 50 Germans invited to Britain—to "bridge the gap between victor and vanquished." Those selected are in the main journalists, local government officials, teachers and trade union leaders—anyone who is likely to have influence in post-war Germany.

**Envy of tourists**

IN order that he can take his place as a good European in the post-war world he is being given a quick, comprehensive look at the British way of life—a cross-section view that any ordinary tourist would envy.

He has listened to lectures by the Tory M.P. for Kingston-on-Thames, J. A. Boyd-Carpenter, and the Socialist M.P. for Smethwick, Patrick Gordon-Walker. The Master of Balliol, Lord Lindsay, has lectured him, and he has asked questions of the President of the Oxford Union at a brain trust.

He has been to Eton, walked in the cool cloisters, talked to the boys and the masters. He has talked to factory workers in the East End and compared their working conditions with his own countrymen's in Germany. He has visited a Borstal institution.

Bertram, who sleeps in a room at Wilton Park with two other ex-German officers, is allowed 10s. a week spending money and he can roam about where he likes when he is not attending lectures. It is not expected that his trip to Britain will turn him into a democrat overnight. The results will not be seen for years. Perhaps not at all. But what sort of a man is Otto Bertram, the ex-German, now? And why was he selected out of millions of Germans to come here? He did not come to Britain because he was once a German wing-commander—that is incidental—but as a reporter of a German news agency.

**War record**

HIS two brothers were killed in the Battle of Britain. "I was the only son left of my family and Goering made me promise that I would not fight again," he said, "so I became a lieutenant training fighter pilots for the rest of the war."

Before he made his promise to Goering he had shot down eight Spitfires. "When Germany lost the war, he became a reporter and covered the concentration camp trials. "That opened my eyes," he said. "I never knew about these things. Even if I did, I could not have discussed them because as a commanding officer I had to be loyal to the Government, otherwise I could not have demanded loyalty from my men. You do see that, don't you?"

Sharing a room with him is a man who could have walked straight out of the Teutonic hero legends. Twenty-five-year-old Wolf Schaefer—Gen Schaefer—to give him his name in full—says of himself with a faint smile. "I am what you call a Junker." At 21, he commanded a U-boat. Blond, barrel-chested Schaefer is the sort of man they used to show on the Hitler Youth posters. Yet he has a complete command of British Forces slang. Phrases like

**Admire us? No**

SIX U boats were shattered under him either by bombs or mines and when the war ended he was commanding the new 1,000-ton U ship, Young Wolf is rather boastful in a Junkerish, aristocratic way, but you cannot prevent yourself from thinking that he will not be turned into an admirer of English institutions in six weeks—or even six years.

"England" he said with a charming smile. "I am having fun here. I am trying to wangle it to stay longer."

Coming out of a lecture on the British monarchy I met another type of German, dark-skinned, intense Wilhelm Wolf, from the Ruhr, who, at 18, is the youngest trade union official in Germany. His father was a trade union leader who somehow managed to escape the eye of the Nazis.

Wilhelm freely admits he got his job through his father's influence. When he talks—he is the only one I met who did not speak English—he slips earnestly through the pages of his notebook.

Two things impressed him, and he could not stop talking about them. One was that a Negro—Dr. Geoffrey Campbell—lectured him on racial problems, and his visit to the House of Commons. "Anyone could go in," he said in a bewildered, awed tone.

**'Bearing fruit'**

NOW the principal of Wilton Park, Magdalen don Dr Heinz Koeppler, who runs special studies for prisoners-of-war side by side with the civilian course, is not too happy about the sort of candidates who are being sent over from Germany.

**GOOD SENSE REPRINTED**

By John Tilsley

An independent, forthright little book that will probably be as popular now it has been reprinted—as when Mr J. B. Priestley first wrote it twenty years ago is his survey of the English novel

and then turned from the radio to the books. What I like best about Mr Priestley's book is his chapter on "Mid-Victorian Novel." "The state of fiction in the middle of the nineteenth-century," he writes, "can be suggested by the title of one of its novels, 'Yeast'. The author of that novel, Kingsley, wished to call attention to the social ferment. Fiction rise was also fermenting."

**RISE OF THE BOOKSTALL**

With the spread of literacy the demand for novels increased. The growing demand made it possible to run circulating libraries, increase their numbers and stocks, and make them pay a good profit. The growth of the railways produced a potent off-spring—the bookstalls. The bookstalls had a marked influence on the shape, or rather the size, of the novel. The three-decker disappeared; passengers wanted a book they could not only read on the train but handily carry home with them to finish. The short one-volume novel was the result.

Now that it was so popular the novel became like a kind of newspaper, reflecting in various forms all the different interests of the time: society women wrote society novels; soldiers, such as James Grant, wrote military novels; hunting men like Surtees and Whyte-Melville wrote hunting novels; and even a philologist vagabond like George Borrow turned his queer experiences to good use in volumes that are, perhaps, more like novels than they are like anything else. Of growing interest was the social condition of the country. Charles Kingsley took to the novel as the most graphic means of expressing his strong views about the position of the agricultural labourer, and in

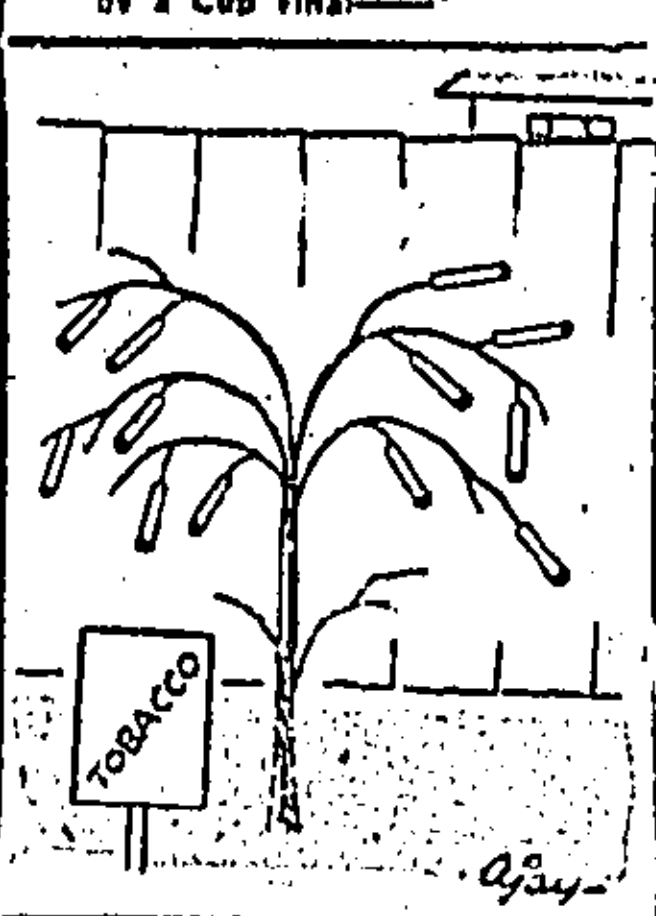
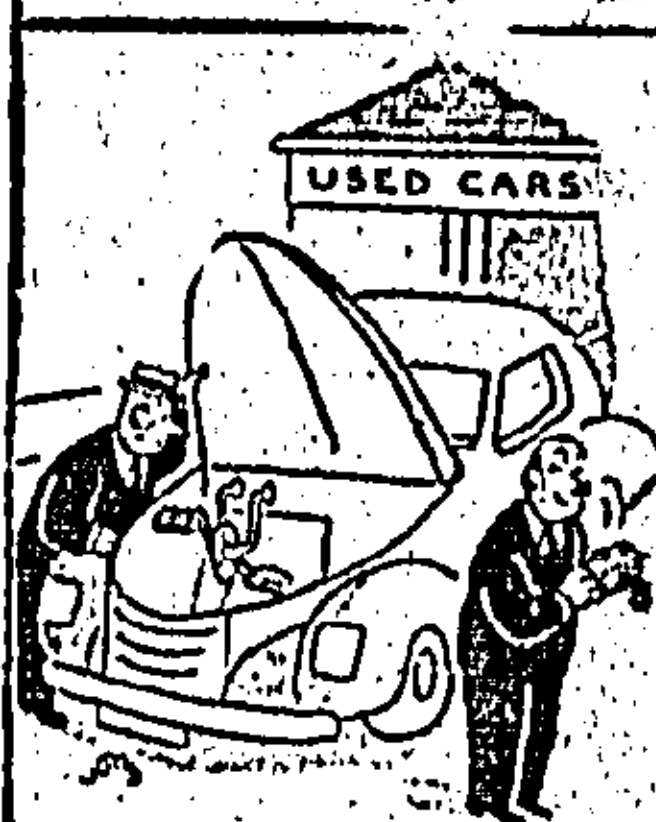
all his books his powerful religious feelings are much in evidence—many people would say too much in evidence, ruling more than one otherwise first-rate novel. "Small wonder," says Mr Priestley, "that the novel came to have a direct political purpose, shaping its fable to throw into relief some terrible social evil. Dickens himself led the way, and some of the others who followed—Disraeli, Charles Reade, Kingsley, Mrs Gaskell—were perhaps more effective than he was." We, the novel readers of posterity, urges the author, must be quite heartless about this. "A novel may have worked kindly marvels in its day, may have stirred the whole nation to a generous indignation and have fired a host of children from the factory, but if we cannot enjoy such a novel we cannot enjoy it. As a social document it may live, but a work of art it is dead. And we must not be surprised if so many of these novels with a purpose, dictated as they were by the noblest feelings, seem poor faded stuff now...."

**SOCIAL PROPAGANDA**

With typical acumen Mr Priestley points out that if you look for the weakest work of this period, then seek out the poorest chapters, you have usually discovered some first-rate nineteenth-century social propaganda. In my opinion the author has not lived who can combine good novel writing with propaganda of any sort, though a fairly good approach to it in this period was Mrs Gaskell.

And even this may be an illusion, because so much of her propagandist writing has a direct bearing on events in present-day England. In a book like "North and South," for instance, our twentieth-century minds are

(Continued on Page 3)

**NEWSREEL****Corduroys**

PERHAPS one little incident depicts the character of the men. Two ex-officers asked me where they could buy a cheap pair of corduroy trousers in England.

While they were talking the young U boat commander with a grin produced a well-cut pair of corduroys out of his case. The others looked at them wistfully. One felt that Schaefer will always know the secret, no matter who rules Germany.

**BY THE WAY by Beachcomber**

SOME business firms are complaining that the Suet four-way registration system takes no account of cases in which, instead of going to and fro two by two, the registration papers come and go in threes; that is to say, when three are with the other people, one is with the Department, and when that one is issued, the three come back together, leaving one with the applicant as soon as he has received it, on despatching his three to the Department. Suet, interviewed last night, said: "If the papers were properly marked 'up' and 'down,' this could not occur, as the back and forth process works by twos." Asked what he meant, he said: "I have nothing to add to my answer of January 3."

**Interlude**

THE headline: "Wanted By The Yard: 140 Women" must have made cannibals pick up their heads. Or were they to be used for mensurmp, or for lining cases of fruit?

Prodnose: Scotland Yard I suppose.

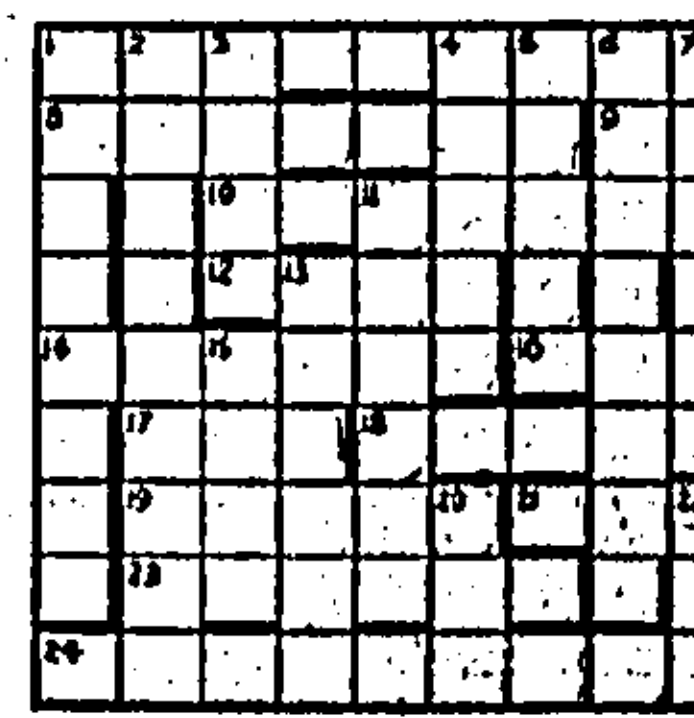
Myself: Sleuth! You run everything to earth, don't you?

**"Starlight and Slime"**

AT any moment now may begin the most astonishing serial ever to appear in a daily paper. Any delay in printing it is due solely to my own amazement. Its theme is the attempt of an unemployed sword-swallower to accustom himself to swallowing more up-to-date weapons, such as Bren guns, Bofors guns, Oerlikons and mortars. He meets a down-and-out fire-eater who has not had a square meal since the fuel crisis. Together they wander the roads of England, until an old magistrate takes pity on them and gets them jobs in a local museum. The one eats all the swords, the other swallows the fire in the curator's office. In the background hovers the figure of a beautiful woman. Watch for "Starlight and Slime."

**In passing**

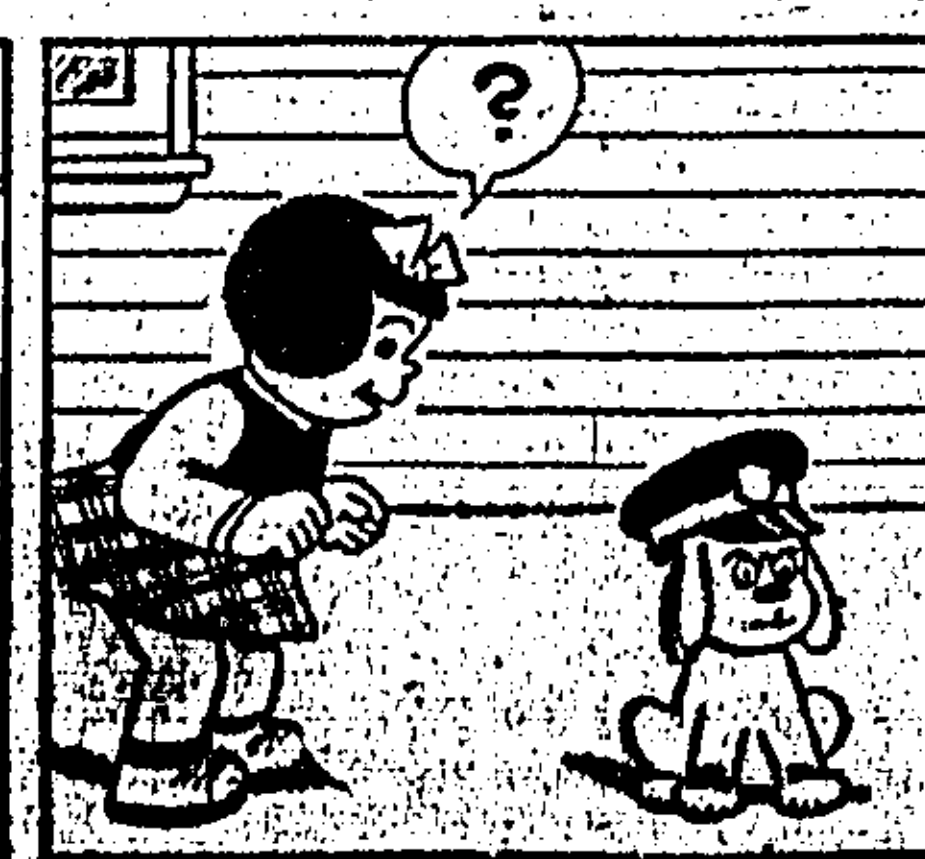
AMERICAN scientists are still working on an invention which will make advertisements smell of the things they advertise. The only fun to be got out of this will be from mistakes. The public will be angry if an advertisement for a motor-car smells of fish. And what about advertisements for chemical fertilisers shown on the screen in film-theatres?

**CROSSWORD PUZZLE**

16. The madness that is in brother.  
17. A mournful sound.  
18. It should have the same taste as the milk.  
19. A scurvy.  
20. The job of a supporter.  
21. Heaven!

Down  
1. Urtica.  
2. Quercus (anag.).  
3. Initially there down under.  
4. Quercus (anag.).  
5. Quercus (anag.).  
6. Quercus (anag.).  
7. Quercus (anag.).  
8. Quercus (anag.).  
9. Quercus (anag.).  
10. Quercus (anag.).  
11. Quercus (anag.).  
12. Quercus (anag.).  
13. Quercus (anag.).  
14. Quercus (anag.).  
15. Quercus (anag.).

Across  
1. It might be a remote bar.  
2. It's done by using a rubber.  
3. Usually.  
4. Quite foreign to a son man.  
5. An accompanying quality.  
6. Strike.  
7. Dispatch again or take umbrella?

**NANCY Patten on the Dog**

By Ernle Bushmiller

**When You Feel Tired and Restless**Ask For  
**ELLIOTTS TONIC**

On Sale at All Dispensaries



## Women BEAUTY ARTS

This Space Every Day  
By LOIS LEEDS.



Posed by Diana Lynn for Lois Leeds.

You can find the Magic in makeup, says Lois Leeds.

### MAGIC MAKEUP!

Of course there is no Magic in cosmetics. But there is—seemingly—Magic in Makeup. It CAN and DOES transform an ugly duckling into a smooth-skinned, Glamorous Beauty. And that, to a woman (and to a man, too) is Magic!

To begin with, a perfect skin, clear, healthy and fine-pored, is the ideal base upon which to build a makeup. But the coarse skin and the not-so-clear-and-lovely complexion is a challenge to you to make up.

First, your skin must be beautifully clean. We won't talk about cleansing today but it is the first step. Next, a going-over with a mild astringent or a skin freshener is important. It smooths the skin and your foundation blends into a mat finish.

If your skin is inclined to be dry, choose a cream makeup foundation or a rich semi-liquid. If the skin is oily, use a liquid foundation

lotion. Always press a tissue over the skin to absorb any surplus.

Now that you have a smooth surface, apply your rouge. Three little dots of cream rouge, blended well with your fingertips, is the right way. Next face powder pressed into the skin, beginning at the base of the throat. A powder brush smooths the powder nicely. Next, brush your eyebrows and lashes with a bit of eye cream or vaseline. Then the eyebrows a little for either length or depth. Next, your eyeshadow. A tiny touch is a part of your Magic. Now, mascara for the lashes, to deepen your eyes. Now, the accent on your mouth, lipstick that matches your rouge—but EXACTLY!

Work out a plan for your Makeup. Gather a little Magic from your bottles and jars!

## Venus Was Broken Hearted

Pretty, 26-year-old Venus Chong, whom Court Inspector Yeo Bin Chiat in Singapore described as "broken hearted and desolate," drank a cup of caustic soda and was found in agony by her lover and her servant. She was rushed to hospital where she recovered.

Venus was hardly able to speak when she pleaded guilty to the charge of attempted suicide in the Second Police Court.

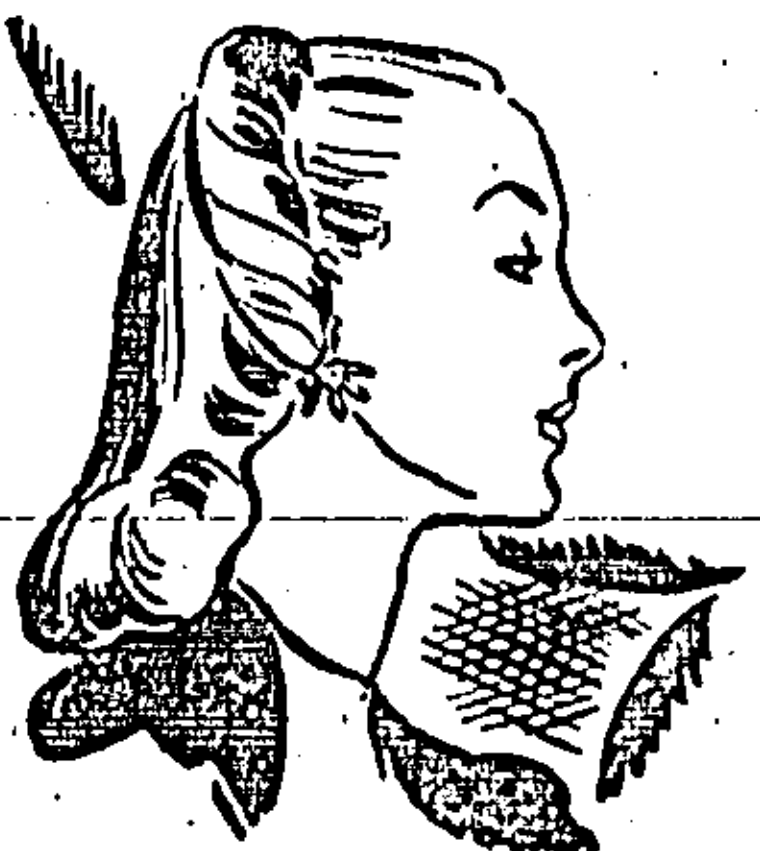
Inspector Yeo said that Venus had long been in love with Chan Sol Chung and had counted on marrying him.

When she realised that her chances of making Chan her husband were nil she thought that life was not worth living and decided to commit suicide.

In a weak voice, Venus admitted these facts and was bound over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for six months.

Her cousin Jenny Tan, who was present in court, agreed to take care of her.

Minute Makeup  
by GABRIELLE



Different shades of face powder are important if you want to have a co-ordinated color scheme. If you are pale, select a pale shade of powder but wear brilliant costume colors. If your skin is brilliant, match it with brilliant powder and soft costume colors for balance. Or reverse the scheme. You can't wear both!

### SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Mother says her budget never failed—whenever it went haywire, Ppp had to cut out some frills such as hair and make-up!"

## JAPS SENT LOCK OF HAIR TO ANNOUNCE EXECUTION OF MANILA CHINESE CONSUL

The remains of Dr C. Kuangson Young, Chinese Consul-General in Manila at the time of the Japanese invasion, and of other members of the Consular staff who were murdered by the Japanese, were sent back to China by aircraft on Tuesday. The remains will be re-interred in Nanking.

L. Z. Yuan, of the United Press staff in Shanghai, who went underground during the duration of the occupation in Manila, in an article appearing in the Shanghai Evening Post, confirms that Dr. Young and his staff were shot and not beheaded, and their bodies were buried in a common grave in Manila's Chinese Cemetery. He writes:

Once in circulation under falsified identity, I began to gather information about Dr. Kuangson Young, P. K. Chu, and other members of the Chinese consular staff, including a son of Dr. C. T. Wang. Dr. Wang had just then retired as Chinese ambassador at Washington. The following is what I pieced together:

Dr. Young, all consular staff members except a student consul, and their families had moved themselves into a house in Manila outskirts when the Philippine capital fell quietly to the Japanese.

A Japanese consular official, whose name appeared to be Okazaki, who had just himself been released from internment, visited the building with the typical Japanese arrogant politeness, announced the "Imperial Japanese Army" would "protect them" and warned they must remain within the premises.

When the Japanese Army had taken full control of the city, sentries were posted outside the building where the consular staff and their families were lodged. Then the military administration, together with the military police, went into action.

They first "invited" all Chinese community leaders to meet at the Chinese YMCA to be addressed by military administration officials regarding maintenance of order and peace among the large Chinese population in Manila. These "invitations" were sent to homes and/or stores of the Chinese leaders, indicating the well-organized Japanese espionage preparation for the invasion.

When the Chinese community leaders showed up and a roll call revealed that only a handful was absent, the door of the large auditorium was promptly blocked by armed Japanese soldiers. Large army trucks rumbled and screeched to a stop at the entrance. Everyone of the "invited guests" was sent to the University of Philippine campus.

While there, according to several of the "invited guests" (twice) I met the inside story following the American liberation of Manila, they saw Dr. Young brought in and lodged in a smaller room next to the larger one where some of the community leaders were detained. The other consular staff members were in another room.

Dr. Young was dressed in a white shirt and suit and appeared to be extremely calm. He was detained

there without questioning for several days during which the community leaders invited him to share the food which their families sent in. Mrs. Young, being denied freedom to her own home with the families of the consular staff, could not send food to him.

My informants were a little hazy about the dates. Anyway, several weeks passed and Dr. Young was carried away from the detention room. No one knew what actually happened afterwards but it was believed that he and the other consular officials were sent to Fort Santiago where the Japanese turned the clock back and re-connected in the ancient Spanish dungeons the terrors of Inquisition.

### Hair Sent

The Japanese never announced the executions but my information was that they sent Mrs. Young a lock of hair sometime after the tragic end of one of China's most brilliant young diplomats who started as a newspaperman and then became consul-general in London. That lock of hair also told Mrs. Moh Hing, wife of a consul, and the others of the fate of rest of the consular staff. Only one junior consular member seemed to have had no trouble although he did not go underground. He was later shot dead by guerrillas—after the liberation.

When the Americans entered Manila in February, 1945, and when fighting within the city limits finally died down early in March, evidence was turned up by the Chinese community definitely confirming the murder of Dr. Young and other members of his staff.

### Better Treatment

Chinese community leaders located a Filipino caretaker at the Chinese Cemetery. He told the searchers the gruesome story of how the consular officials were lined up before open graves and shot by Japanese soldiers. He added that the Japanese usually decapitated their "condemned" consular members and that shooting was a "better treatment."

Then he led the Chinese community leaders, including Mrs. Moh, to the common grave—unmarked and neglected—where the remains of the consular staff lay together with the remains of other Chinese leaders who headed the boycott section of the Chinese Anti-Japanese Association in Manila.

Identification was possible, in some cases, by the eyeglasses and denture belts which defied the long ban.

Mrs. Young was not in Manila when the bodies were recovered. She was sent to the United States on a United States transport.

## Books Across Sea Improve

### U. S. and British Relations

Since 1941, a growing stream of books has been flowing in both directions between the United States and the United Kingdom under the auspices of Books Across the Sea Circles on both sides of the Atlantic.

The main objective of the Circles is to cultivate a better understanding between the peoples of the two democracies.

The New York branch of the society carries on its exchange with a similar office in London. A Boston office keeps up a steady interchange of literature with Edinburgh.

Although the books currently are exchanged only between the United Kingdom and the United States, book lovers in other countries are showing interest in the programme, and this cultural exchange may soon spread to other nations, a spokesman for the organization said.

Books for young and old are included in this trans-Atlantic literary swap. Books selected as "ambassadors" are those which have not yet been published on the opposite side of the Atlantic. Books Across the Sea selectors choose those titles which they believe give invaluable glimpses of the "real" United States or Britain, as the case may be.

One of the main objectives of the societies is to debunk foreign con-

cepts of Americans as gangsters, cowboys, millionaires, and other stock Hollywood types; and of Britons as country gentry, obsequious villagers, comic butlers, and stock-types of Victorian fiction.

Miss Charlotte Day, Secretary of the American society, said books exchanged today are turning away from war subjects and are concerned mainly with postwar problems.

"Ambassador" books are books which give an honest representation of the daily life, ideas, and plans of the people and present both sides of controversial subjects." Miss Day emphasized. "These books are not written for export or for experts but for the general public. They are the type which will increase person-to-person understanding between countries."

### Junior Clubs

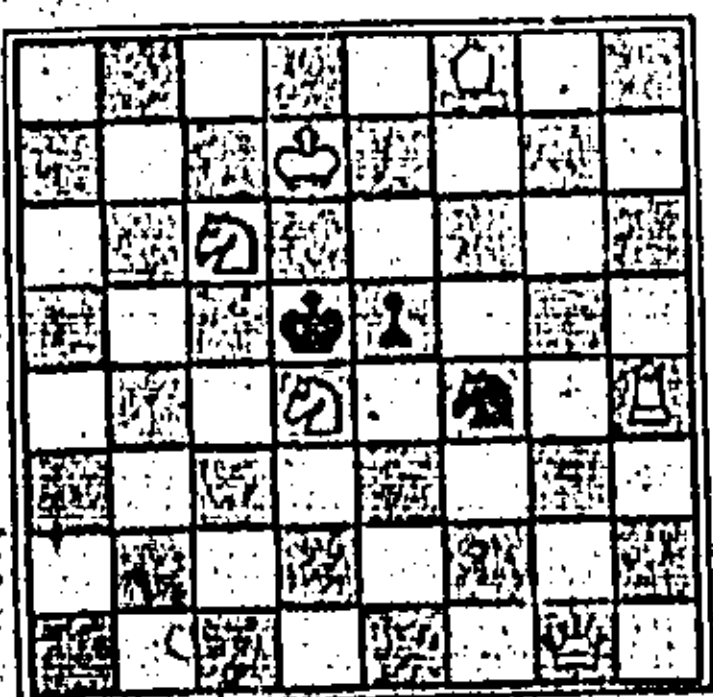
The societies also have set up Junior Books Across the Sea Clubs in schools on both sides of the Atlantic. These clubs exchange letters, books, scrapbooks and general news about themselves and school subjects.

Last year the New York branch of the American society made 3,500 loans from its 3,000-book library of English literature—indicating the growing interest in the movement. The books were exhibited in 50 libraries in 22 states.

Heading the American organization with offices at 62 West 45th Street, New York, are Allan Nevins, President, Miss Virginia Gilderleeve, Vice-President, and Mrs. May Lamberton Becker, Chairman, of the Executive Council.

### CHESS PROBLEM

By S. F. E. FLATAU  
Black 3 pieces



White, 6 pieces  
White to play and mate in two.  
Solution to yesterday's problem:  
1. Kt-KB7, aig; 2. Q. or Kt mates.

### Rupert and the Young Imp—14



After leaving Grandma Goo's cottage, Rupert wanders back to the common deep in thought. "My pal Bill Badger is fond of mysteries," he thinks. "I'll go and tell him all about what has happened." He starts for Mrs. Badger's house but in a few moments comes across Bill himself, with Podgy Pig, under a chestnut tree which is in flower and they seem to be playing conkers. "Hi, Bill," cries Rupert, "come and hear what I found on our old apple tree this morning."

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TO-DAY ONLY

QUEEN'S

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

BY POPULAR DEMAND!

Cary GRANT • Ingrid BERGMAN

Alfred HITCHCOCK'S

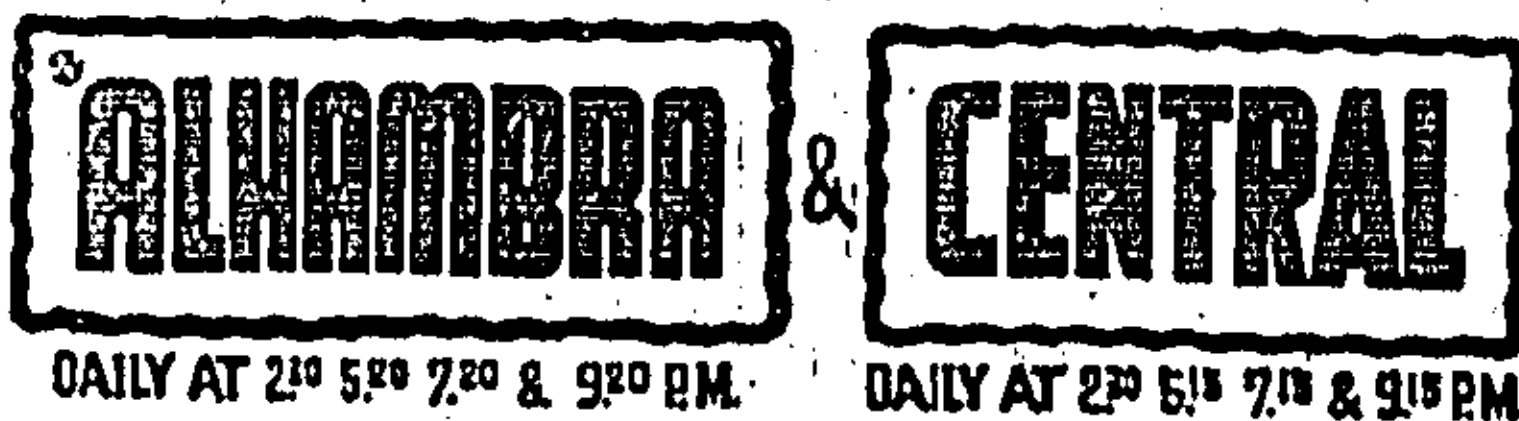
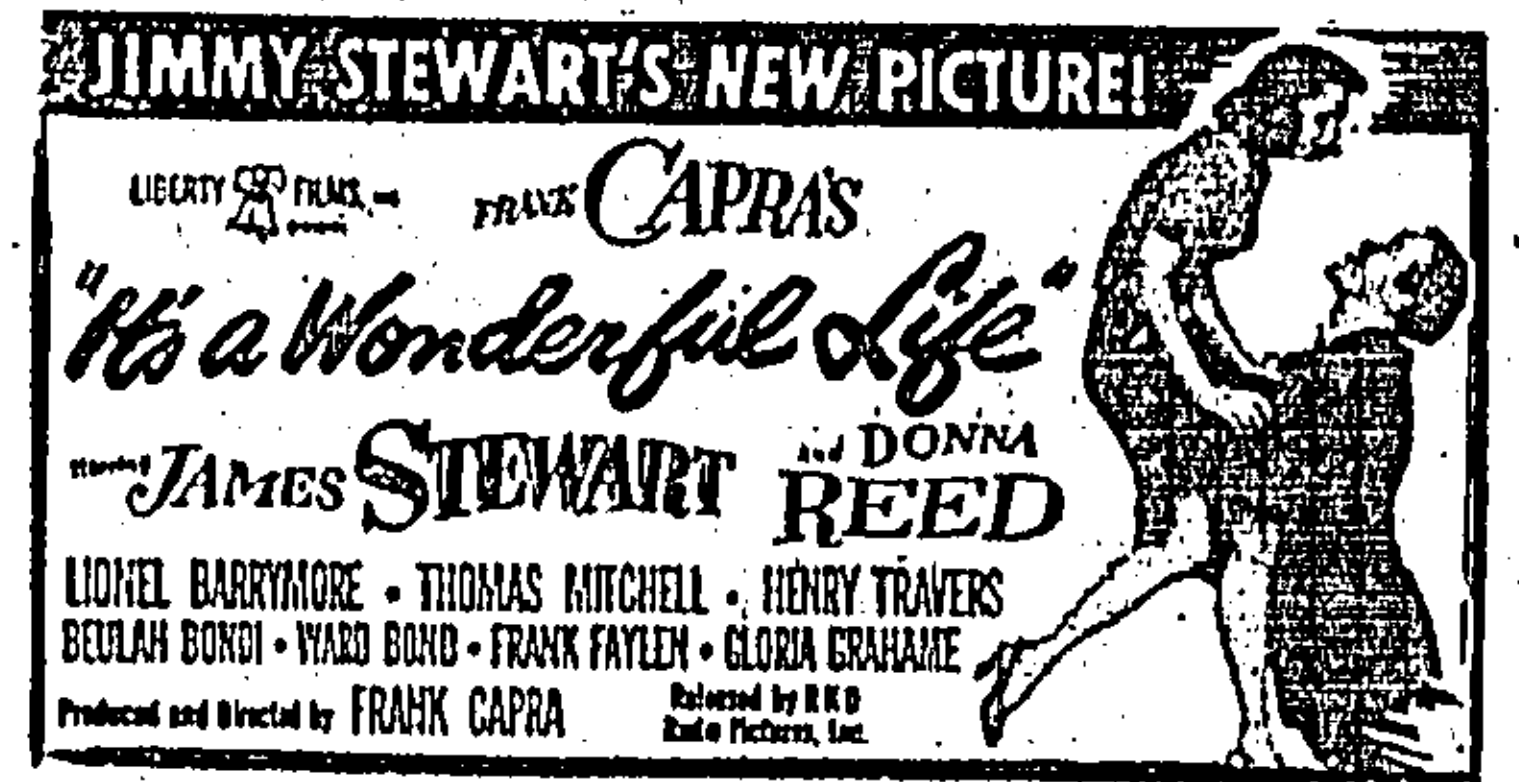
## "NOTORIOUS"

with Claude RAINS • Louis CALHERN

An RKO Radio Picture

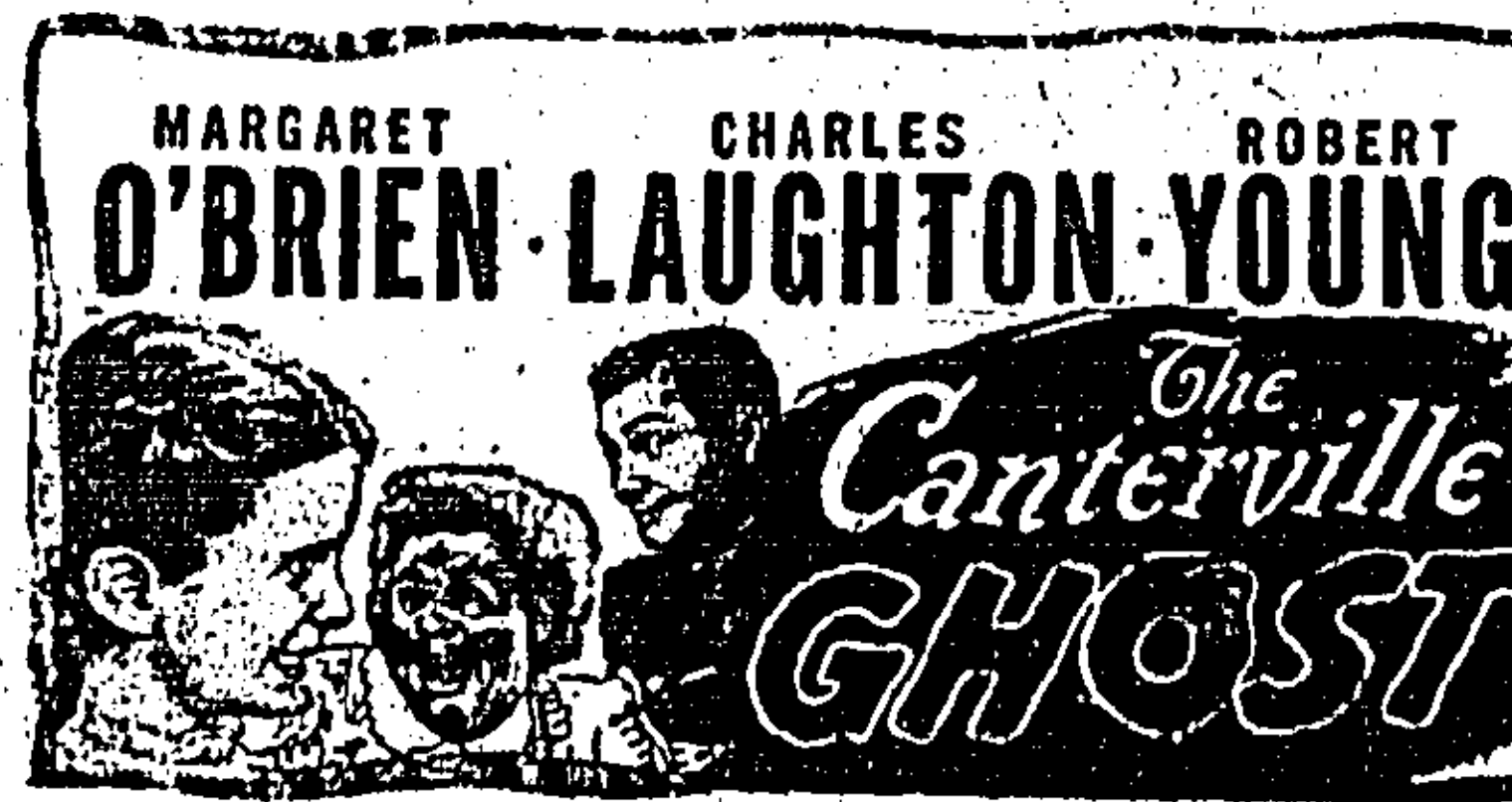
— OPENING TO-MORROW —

THE YEAR'S MOST WONDERFUL PICTURE!



## ORIENTAL

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.20—7.30—9.30 P.M.  
M-G-M'S STAR-ROARIOUS COMEDY!... They scared the daylight out of a ghost! You'll scream... with laughter... at what happens in a haunted house!



NEXT CHANGE: "THE RETURN OF MONTE CRISTO"

## Cathay

TO-DAY ONLY At 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.

ROBBING! RAIDING! KILLING!

THE WEST'S BOLDEST DESPERADOES RIDE AGAIN!

## "THE DALTONS RIDE AGAIN"

Starring Alan Curtis • Lon Chaney • Kent Taylor

An Universal Picture

TO-MORROW

Bob HOPE • Joan CAULFIELD in

## "MONSIEUR BEUCAIRE"

ENJOY YOUR EVENINGS

AT THE

## COCK & PULLET RESTAURANT

ALONGSIDE NEW YORK CITY BANK

7-9 DUDELL STREET.

RUSSIAN & CAUCASIAN SPECIALITIES

CHARMING MUSIC

CATERING FOR PRIVATE PARTIES

PHONE 28252.



# MASS ARRESTS IN GREECE FOLLOW UPRISING FEARS

Athens, July 9.

Government officials announced today the arrest of more than 2,000 persons in the Athens area in a series of lightning dawn raids, which they said were carried out to frustrate a Communist uprising. It was announced that those found implicated in the alleged plot would be exiled.

## JAPS TO SEE "THE MIKADO"

Tokyo, July 9. Allied Headquarters officials said today that the copyright owners of "The Mikado" have granted permission to Japanese producers to present the previously banned comic opera here.

The Japanese said they expect the performance to be given next year since earlier dates have all been taken.

Previously "The Mikado" was scheduled for a week's run in early summer, but the performance was cancelled at the last minute by SCAP officials because the Japanese producers were without the necessary permission from the copyright owners.—United Press.

## INDONESIANS ACT TO CARRY OUT PLEDGES

Batavia, July 9. The Indonesian Republic today moved to carry out pledges contained in Tuesday's note accepting nearly all Dutch demands with regard to an interim government for the East Indies.

Acting Foreign Minister Tamsil announced today that the Republic had formally dissolved the so-called "governments in exile" which it had maintained in the Republican capital of Jogjakarta for Dutch-controlled outer islands.

Deputy Premier Setiadjit left Batavia for Jogjakarta by special train to enforce a complete "cease fire" and a strict truce upon Indonesians along the military fronts.

In a conference with Setiadjit, Dutch Governor-General Hubertus Van Mook confirmed the Netherlands relief over Tuesday's Republican note, but asked the Republic to provide the world with concrete examples of pledges carried out.

Still at issue is the question of whether the Republic is to be a joint Dutch-Indonesian constabulary or follow the Republican compromise suggestion that individual States under the interim government control the constabulary under ultimate federal control.—Associated Press.

## "Not Unsatisfactory"

Batavia, July 9. Dutch authoritative sources this morning told the Dutch news agency, A.P., that the Republic's reply received yesterday was on many points "clear and not unsatisfactory."

The source said, however, that the value of the reply depends on the fact whether the Republic will observe its obligations and really turn over a new leaf in Dutch-Indonesian relations.

Discussions again were held this morning at Dr. Van Mook's palace, and later high Indonesian officials had talks at the residence of Republican Vice-Premier Dr. Gani with the Republican delegates who returned from Jogjakarta yesterday.—United Press.

## Letters To The Editor

### Who Did It, And Why?

ST.—We are eagerly awaiting an official statement in reply to your leader "Who Did It, And Why?" as it concerns so many of us so deeply. It makes a mockery of the recent re-iteration of the 300 Canadians at Sal Wan, many of whom lost their lives due to Tokunaga and Salto, which was proven to the satisfaction of a British Military War Crimes Court. So why were the sentences remitted?

What about the numerous other deaths they were responsible for? What do you think, ex-P.O.W.s?

"I WAS THERE TOO"

[The correspondent will find the official statement on Page 1]

## PEARL HARBOUR'S FLYING SAUCER

Honolulu, July 9. The United States naval intelligence is investigating reports that a "flying saucer" flew over Pearl Harbor at 7:30 p.m. yesterday.

Nearly 100 Navy men claimed to have seen the object, which was described as "silvery coloured, like aluminium, with no wings or tail." They said they have seen plenty of weather balloons and that the object definitely was not a balloon.

Douglas Kaharrie, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, said: "It moved extremely fast for a short period, seemed to slow down and disappeared high in the air."—United Press.

Reports from Piraeus said scores were already being transported to vessels in the harbour, apparently bound for exile. A leftist leader who escaped arrest said: "They are making a clean sweep."

Police said a message from guerrilla forces in Northern Greece to Communist leaders in Athens was intercepted. The message directed the latter to "put into effect immediately Plan F."

Police said Plan F called for a campaign of violence in Athens, including the murder of political leaders and the seizure of important ministries. Police said the uprising was planned to affect world public opinion concerning the Greek situation during the United Nations hearings at Lake Success.—Associated Press.

## No Resistance

Athens, July 9. Mass arrests in the Greek Government's offensive to halt the reported Communist-EAM coalition uprising in Athens and Piraeus totalled 2,500 by early afternoon today.

No resistance was reported. Of those taken into custody, 600 were said to have been arrested in Piraeus. The number included doctors, lawyers and three additional staff members of the Communist newspaper Rizospastis and the EAM organ Eleftheri Ellada.

The right-wing afternoon newspaper Estin claimed the Government had discovered a secret order issued by the guerrilla chief, General Markos Vafanides, which revealed that the uprising was scheduled to start tonight.

To the order, Markos signed himself as "Marshall" and claimed the Leftists were holding 14 battalions in Athens and Piraeus in readiness.

Those arrested also included Papargiris, who replaced Siantos two months ago as head of the Central Communists. Twenty-five of those apprehended were seized in Patras.

## High Treason Charge

General Napoleon Zervas, Minister of Public Order, said the arrests would continue, and when the responsible persons were determined and singled out they would be charged with high treason and brought to trial.

As the number of arrests mounted, tension in Athens increased, and it was learned that some officials feared an earlier uprising might have resulted in the overthrow of the Greek Government had it not been thwarted.

Those arrested at Piraeus were hauled off to the naval barracks building in trucks and buses under armed guard. Most of those seized had little or no baggage. The naval barracks were placed under heavy guard.

Premier Demetrios Maximos today called on the United States Ambassador Mr. Lincoln MacVegh, with whom he signed the American aid to Greece agreement yesterday, and it was understood that he told Mr. MacVegh the arrests were undertaken after Greek defence chiefs expressed fear that the Leftists would attempt to overthrow the Government before the arrival of the American mission.

M. Maximos was said to have told the United States Ambassador that his Ministers for War, Air and Public Order and also the Chief of Staff had insisted they could not be responsible for maintaining order unless they were given a free hand to act immediately.

## PRINCESS ELIZABETH BETROTHED

(Continued from Page 1)

the Duchy of Cornwall, which she shared with her uncle, the Duke of Gloucester.

It will almost certainly be necessary for Parliament to pass a bill, fixing the marriage settlement.

### 20TH CENTURY PRINCESS

Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor, 21 years old, is the 20th century princess who will one day be the second Elizabeth of England.

She is poised, yet alert and lively, has a cultured wit and definite literary and musical tastes. Engagingly young, she is many ways astonishingly mature; this is the composite picture of the woman who dedicated her life on her 21st birthday to the service of her people.

From the King she derives the thoroughness and the ability of doing the right thing in the right way. Like him, she is devoted to the open air.

The Princess possesses her mother's quick charm and flair for the unexpected phrase that suddenly brings a conversation to life.

Her training over many years, her growing position in public life and the mounting publicity accorded her, have played their part in the wedding of her character.

With her sea-blue eyes and creamy complexion, Princess Elizabeth, who is five-foot five inches tall and weighs 138 pounds, is known for her quiet dignity.

Though she resembles Queen Victoria, she is neither Victorian in her outlook nor excessively modernist.

CAREFULLY EDUCATED From the beginning, the Queen has supervised her daughter's education. Subjects such as international relations, colonial history, the economic and political development of the Empire, British constitutional history, and even "land tenure" and agriculture were introduced.

M. Maximos conferred with Mr. MacVegh on the situation a week ago, at which time the American Ambassador was understood to have stated that arrests should be confined to actual subversive elements and not to political lines. However, the United States Embassy is not intervening in the matter.

Mass arrests began at dawn today, when people from widespread areas of life were awakened at their homes. Involved were doctors, lawyers, editors and some bank employees.

Nicholas Valiokidis, Greek employee of the United States Information Service, was taken into custody at 5 a.m. but released six hours later. The American authorities were understood to be investigating his case. Valiokidis is a Morse operator employed to receive the daily State Department broadcasts. Meanwhile, the Greek Cabinet met in a special session.—United Press.

## Australia's Viewpoint On Japan

Melbourne, July 9.

Assertions by the diplomatic corps of the United States in Washington that American-Australian relations are strained because of Commonwealth dissatisfaction with the United States' occupation policy in Japan, and that a "major clash" is likely when the Japanese peace conference is held, are to be deprecating, said an editorial today in the newspaper Age.

"To suggest that a breach is growing between the two countries gives a false and distorted picture of the situation which, if given the value of credibility, could have mischievous results."

"The facts of the Commonwealth Government and all other responsible Australians who are interested in these issues are not satisfied with the minor role to which Australia has been relegated, but it is a harmful exaggeration to say that the differences of viewpoint are 'boiling towards a major clash'."

"It is unquestionably true that the differences of viewpoint between the United States and Australia will cover a wide field at the peace conference table. It cannot be doubted that Australia's representatives will assert the right of this country to play a dominant but appropriate role in determining the trends of Japan's national development. Australia will put her case frankly and openly and without acrimony."

"There will certainly be no questions of the discussions upon vital issues in the peace treaty degenerating into a quarrelsome dispute with the United States authorities. More than anything else the Commonwealth desires to co-operate with the United States in Japanese affairs."—United Press.

## Aga Khan Better

Lausanne, July 9. The condition of the Aga Khan, who is lying ill at the Palace Hotel, Lausanne, was reported tonight to be "much improved," although he is still very weak and progress is slow.—Reuter.

A tentative list of functions for Senora Peron's visit includes luncheon at the Goldsmiths' Company, which would be London's official welcome and would be attended by Sir Bracewell-Smith, Lord Mayor of London. It is possible a trip up the Thames and a giant reception may be included.

About 150 officials and organisations are on the reception committee which is forming a tentative programme.—United Press.

## Argentine National Day

Rome, July 9. Thousands of members of the Argentine colony throughout Italy today celebrated Argentine Independence Day.

In Rome the Argentine colony, led by Ambassador Rafael O'Campo Gimenez, attended a solemn Te Deum mass at the Argentine Church Buenos Aires. After mass, O'Campo tendered refreshment to his community.

Senora Peron interrupted her rest yesterday to inaugurate a horse show at Genoa. Dressed in a black silk dress with a large panama hat, the Senora received a rousing reception from the thousands gathered at the show. She appeared rested and in good spirits.

Earlier in the day, she called off a motor boat tour of the Bay of Genoa because the water was too choppy. She motored instead to the small bay of Portofino, playground of the Italian Riviera.

Argentine Embassy sources in Rome disclosed that Senora Peron has informed them she will remain in Rapallo at least for another week. Plans for her trip to England have not been drawn up as yet.—United Press.

Lord Selkirk and other Scottish peers complained that the Bill deliberately increased the degree of centralised control from Whitehall. What was required, he said, was a resident and responsible management in Scotland.

The Earl of Arillo said that if decentralisation was not given with all these nationalisation measures, Scotland would eventually be driven to seeking something more which would not be in the best interest of either Scotland or England.

For the Government Lord Addison said that the Government's objections were based on purely what was the best way of running the business.—Reuter.

## MONTGOMERY IN JERSEY



Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, is making a tour of forces under his command. This picture shows Viscount Montgomery whilst in Jersey autographing the big drum at the inspection of the Guard of Honour of Victoria College, Junior Training Corps.

## De Gaulle Pointedly Warns Against Russia

Paris, July 9.

General Charles de Gaulle today warned that unless Russian expansionism was halted, Europe was doomed to enslavement and the rest of the world would be overwhelmed by a third world war.

## EVA PERON'S LONDON TRIP POSTPONED

London, July 9.

The Exchange Telegraph news agency said today that Senora Peron's visit to London, scheduled for July 15, "may be postponed for several reasons."

Last week she planned to break her journey from the Italian Riviera to London to spend 10 days at Paris—the proposed to take back to Argentina a number of the latest dress creations.

Another reason for postponing the trip is that the Senora is extremely tired after a strenuous programme and her medical advisers recommended a rest before she resumes her European tour, the British press reports.

Meanwhile, it was said today that Senora Peron probably would be the guest at a luncheon party to be given by Mrs. Atlee at 10 Downing Street and at a government dinner which several Ministers will attend.

A tentative list of functions for Senora Peron's visit includes luncheon at the Goldsmiths' Company, which would be London's official welcome and would be attended by Sir Bracewell-Smith, Lord Mayor of London. It is possible a trip up the Thames and a giant reception may be included.

About 150 officials and organisations are on the reception committee which is forming a tentative programme.—United Press.

## Common Plan

"No one has mistaken the very vast extent of the proposal made by General Marshall. Not only does the United States Government show its determination to help Europe directly in the sphere of reconstruction, but, furthermore, it has invited it to organise itself in this respect into a whole and to establish a common plan for all the states which want to join for their own recovery. That shows far-sighted initiative and one hopes it will be fruitful."

"The third condition is Anglo-French co-operation. We British and French, who have to bear together the principal duties in the West, are taking care that the world of the future should not be peopled with our regrets for lack of our admissions."—United Press.

## FIRST CLASS CRICKET

London, July 9. The following are close of play scores of first class cricket matches today:

Birmingham: Warwickshire 207 (Cranmer 55, Dolly 52, Pollard 36 for 77). Lancashire 55 for one.

At Worcester: Worcestershire 153 (E. Cooper 51, Ransom 56 for 54). Hampshire 29 for no wickets.

At Northampton: Northamptonshire 303 for nine (Brooks 109, Childs-Clark 50). Essex to bat.

At Hull: Yorkshire 70 (Ridge-way seven for 27). Kent 117 for three.

At Cardiff: Leicestershire 175 (Davies five for 42). Glamorgan 77 for seven.

Somerset 171. Nottinghamshire 119 for six.—Reuter.

## Another Adverse Vote For Govt.

London, July 9. The Government was defeated in the House of Lords today by 65 votes to 24 on an amendment to the Transport Nationalisation Bill, moved by the Scottish peer, the Earl of Selkirk, to set up a separate Scottish transport executive.

Lord Selkirk and other Scottish peers complained that the Bill deliberately increased the degree of centralised control from Whitehall. What was required, he said, was a resident and responsible management in Scotland.

The Earl of Arillo said that if decentralisation was not given with all these nationalisation measures, Scotland would eventually be driven to seeking something more which would not be in the best interest of either Scotland or England.

For the Government Lord Addison said that the Government's objections were based on purely what was the best way of running the business.—Reuter.

Carol's Marriage 'Not Yet Legalised'

Rio Janeiro, July 9. The District Judge, Omeron Do Miranda, today ruled that the death-bed marriage between former King Carol of Rumania and the red-haired Mrs. Magda Lupescu, cannot be legalised until their respective divorces are recognised by the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court.—United Press.

# Moscow Reports Result Of Economic Plan

Moscow, July 9.

Indicating wide successes on the economic front, the Soviet Union's Planning Commission reported today that for the second quarter of 1947 crop acreage in Russia was 20,000,000 acres; higher and industrial production 15 percent higher than the same quarter last year.

## HE SAVED MONTY'S LIFE

Perth, July 10.

Probably one of the most memorable incidents in Field Marshal Montgomery's tour of Australia will be his reunion in Perth on Thursday with the man who once saved his life—Stephen Bevan, formerly a private in the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

During desperate fighting in the last months of 1914, to turn the German advance following the Battles of Mons, the Aisne and the Marne, Bevan and a bandsman named Thompson were detailed as stretcher-bearers to search the field for wounded. They had to leave a major who was obviously dying, and brought back another man wounded in the stomach who had a chance of recovery. He was Captain Bernard Montgomery, from their own battalion.

Next year, in France, Bevan again met Captain Montgomery who said: "Bevan, I've got you to thank for being here."

Bevan came to Australia with his wife and family in 1919. Three years ago at a Perth cinema he saw a new recruit featuring Montgomery, and afterwards wrote to the British War Office who were then in Italy. A few weeks later he received a reply written personally by Montgomery expressing his gratitude to Bevan for having brought him back to the lines.

Bevan, who had a leg amputated recently, will be given pride of place on the platform on Thursday for the city's welcome to Montgomery.—Associated Press.

While the overall picture given in the Communists' communiqué was one filled with wide successes for the Soviet economic programme, there were some negative aspects. An editorial in Izvestia—government organ—said the construction industry, which at present is not realising the fulfilment of the plan, must basically improve the organization and labour of construction projects.

The paper also said certain branches of the industry, despite the fulfilment of the plan in the second quarter, must liquidate its indebtedness as a result of its failure to fulfil the plan in the first quarter of 1947. Among the industries the Izvestia said, were coal, ferrous metallurgy, timber and farm machinery.

## Housing Construction

Figures on housing construction for the first half of 1947 given in the report showed that only a fraction of the building and reconstruction programme for this year had been completed.

The Soviet oil industry more than fulfilled its quota. Production for the second quarter was 18 percent over the same period last year. The coal industry also more than fulfilled its programme with production 11 percent over that of the second quarter of 1946.

Steel output was up only "eight percent, and pig iron was up 12 percent. Progress made in ferrous metallurgy was steady, but not spectacular."—Associated Press.

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TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

ZBW Hongkong broadcasting on a frequency of 843 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2 p.m. and 6.30 to 11 p.m. also on 5.02 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 10 p.m.

12.30. Music from the Films: 7, D.N.C. Transcription: La Demi-Heure Française; 9, London Relay: World News; 8.10, London Relay: News from Britain; 8.15, Studio: Vocal Recital by Celia Hodgman (Soprano) with Piano accompaniment by Betty Brown (Piano); 8.20, Record Review: A Review of the latest Records received by ZBW. Presented by Nicki Lorraine; 8.25, Studio: Music from the Films; 8.30, Studio: Vocal Recital by Celia Hodgman (Soprano) with Piano accompaniment by Betty Brown (Piano); 8.35, Studio: Music from the Films; 8.40, Studio: Vocal Recital by Celia Hodgman (Soprano) with Piano accompaniment by Betty Brown (Piano); 8.45, Studio: Music from the Films; 8.50, Studio: Vocal Recital by Celia Hodgman (Soprano) with Piano accompaniment by Betty Brown (Piano); 8.55, Studio: Music from the Films; 9.00, Studio: Vocal Recital by Celia Hodgman (Soprano) with Piano accompaniment by Betty Brown (Piano); 9.05, Studio: Music from the Films; 9.10, Studio: Vocal Recital by Celia Hodgman (Soprano) with Piano accompaniment by Betty Brown (Piano); 9.15, Studio: Music from the Films; 9.20, Studio: Vocal Recital by Celia Hodgman (Soprano) with Piano accompaniment by Betty Brown (Piano); 9.25, Studio: Music from the Films; 9.30, Studio: Vocal Recital by Celia Hodgman (Soprano) with Piano accompaniment by Betty Brown (Piano); 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